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To THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Withor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Libra." without possessing the very nanseating flavor of the Oil as formerly used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Soid by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists. ton, and all druggists.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A metion by Mr. Gladstone that the vote of censure be given precedence of other business was defeated yesterday. - Seven deaths occurred in Toulon from cholera and five in Marseilles. ___ A panie is reported among the Jews in Western Russia. - The Theatre Royal in Edinburgh was destroyed by fire. === The Rev. David Irving, secretary of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Musions, was injured in Ireland. —— A Liberal was elected Mayor of Cork.

Congress.-The Senate considered the River and Harbor bill. - House agreed to conference report on Indian Appropriation bill; Fortifications Appropriation bill taken up.

DOMESTIC.—Ex-Congressman Neal, of Ohio, nominated to be Solicitor of the Treasury. ==== The Delaware and Maryland peach crop expected to be large. = Three children burned to death in Youngstown, Ohio, - The strike on the West Shore Kailroad averted by the promise of the speedy Walter Terrell committed suicide in Baltimore through disappointment in love.

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-The National Republican allowed that he was sick. === Exile, Aranza, Burgomaster, Euclid, Herbert, Queen Esther and Callss won the Sheepshead Bay races, Twenty-three pool-sellers were indicted Brooklyn, == Evidence regarding John Carpenter's mental condition was given. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 84.63 cents, Stocks opened higher and excited, but afterward declined and closed weak.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer, clear and fair weather, with slight chances of an occasional shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest 83°; lowest, 64°; average, 7314°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumrer travellers, can have The DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

There seems to be no doubt that the disease which made its first appearance in France at Toulon is Asiatic cholera. The deaths at Marseilles continue to increase, and the disease has spread to Northern Italy. In that country it is likely to develop more rapidly than in France. A mild panie prevails in Europe on the subject, and, unfortunately, not without reason. Too much care cannot be exercised at ports of entry on this side.

The Democratic Aldermen are carrying to extremes the Know-Nothing theory of government. Not long ago they passed an ordinance to the effect that only actual residents of the city should be employed in its Civil Service. Now they have ordained that only "citizens and residents of New-York City" shall drive a public cart. If they carry out this theory much further they will be trying to disfranchise themselves.

The River and Harbor bill is getting loaded down in a manner to make it more than ever a fit subject for another veto. Vast sums are being voted away for improvements in Southern States, but a proposition to appropriate \$30,000 for a Board of Superintendence for New-York harbor has been killed by the objection of Southern Democrats. Mr. S. S. Cox is apparently playing a curious roll in this matter, which he will find difficult to defend.

Mr. Kelly is not one of those Democrats who think that Mr. Blaine can be easily beaten. " I " regard him as one of the strongest candidates " who could have been selected from the Repub-"lican ranks," is the Tammany chieftain's opinion on the subject. He also thinks that Mr. Cleveland's weakness as a Democratic candidate is so apparent that his nomination at Chicago is improbable. The strong opposition to Cleveland in this State has made itself felt elsewhere since the Governor failed to carry the Saratoga Convention.

The sanitary condition of the city, as disclosed by the mortality statistics, compares favorably with that of a year ago. The number of deaths during the last six months was 788 less than in the corresponding period of 1883. But the favorable weather has had much to do with of deaths continues largely to exceed the num- Chair. If at any stage of the proceedings in lieve the Piegans, they will probably relieve grand desideratum is foreshadowed most plainly.

ber of births. The city's increase in population is therefore dependent upon immigration. From that source, bowever, there is a rapid growth, according to the new city directory, which claims a population of 1,500,145.

Senator "Tim" Campbell's costly scheme for a park at Corlears Hook threatens to make a good deal of trouble. The bill was mysteriously altered before it reached the Governor, so as to bring the new park within one hundred feet of the river front, instead of five hundred feet, as provided in the original bill. This change may make necessary the destruction of several large warehouses and factories, and throw many workmen out of employment. The property-owners who relied upon the Governor to disapprove this costly job did not appreciate the strength of his ambition to be President. He may find, however, that he paid too dearly for the support of such men as "Tim" Campbell and Hubert O.

Thompson. DEMOCRATS WANTING HELP. The Democrats are indulging the hope that the admixture of a few dissatisfied Republicans may help to give their party character and public confidence. The fact that these former Republicans show that they are willing to trust the party, they think, will commend it to others, particularly as the malcontents profess to be much holier and wiser than other people. But these Democrats are mistaken, as usual. Republican voters are apt to resent the assumption of superior goodness and intelligence. They have a right to resent it, also. Republican voters who care for their principles, it is already evident, have a feeling that is quite the reverse of respect for men who have professed devotion to the same principles, and who nevertheless set themselves to help any Democratic candidate, however unworthy, instead of a Republican they do not like.

If the recruits thus gained by the Democratic party should be taken at their own valuation. however, it would still be foolish to trust the party any more on their account. They will constitute an insignificant fragment of a great party. Its feelings and traditions, its prejudices and purposes, its vices and its incapacity for any useful work, will remain unchanged. Every Democrat knows that this is true. If any so-called Independent doubts it, let nim attend just one Democratic meeting. That will suffice to clear his mind.

Democratic professions of reform are not new. We have heard them all before. As Mr. Curtis said at the Chicago Convention, it is the same old hungry party-and it has not changed between two days, as he did. It will profess anything and promise anything, in order to get the offices. But it has been and is on trial all this year, and those who watch Congressional proceedings know how it behaves. They see that it has no conscience and no sense of decency, for it steals a seat one day on the pretext that a certain rule must be obeyed, and steals another the next day on the pretext that a precisely contrary rule is sacred and inviolable, They see that it stoops to the lowest and most shabby demagogism. They see that it makes pledges only to break them with cynical contempt for popular ignorance. At no time in all its long history has the Democratic party been worse or more unworthy than it proves itself this very year, by its conduct while on trial before the country.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILLS. The House Committee on Appropriations has reported a majority and a minority Fortifications bill. The minority report proposes an appropriation which would be inadequate to effect anything, which would give the country neither secure coast defences nor efficient guns to arm them. The minority affect to be influenced solely by motives of economy, but it is evident that their bill would leave everything nearly where it is at present. The majority bill is more liberal, and aims at the performance of some practical work, but it is questionable whether it begins at the right end. Headquarters were opened yesterday. —— The questionable whether it begins at the right end. Sullivan-Mischell fight did not take place; Sullivan It contemplates a considerable appropriation to fortify the six principal harbors in the country, but it makes a very small and inadequate provision for the forging of heavy guns. It gives \$100,000 for making new guns, and \$600,000 for the conversion of old guns. Now, unless the appropriation for fortifications can be made to cover the cost of heavy guns, there is danger that the expenditure proposed will be to as little purpose as the appropriations which have gone before. For it is certain that in the event of war with any foreign Power we shall need gans much more than fortifications. We may have forts which a foreign navy cannot easily batter down, but if they are armed with guns of inferior calibre, the enemy will be able to pass them, and to capture or destroy the cities they are intended

The plain fact is that we ought to begin by procuring heavy guns, and having got them, we could fortify at our leisure. With a sufficient number of such guns we could prevent an enemy's coming near enough our forts to do them serious harm; but without the ordnance all our forts will only serve for show in time of peace. A the making of great guns is a work of time-two years being required for their completion, at the least-it is the more necessary that this part of the business should be begun as early as possible. Of course \$100,000 is of no use for such a purpose. It will not buy more than one or two heavy gans, while we need scores of them. It is astonishing that Congress should manifest so much timidity over a question of this importance, while it is equally rash in proposing the expenditure of hundreds of millions for measures which are not demanded by the people, and are of more than doubtful utility. Before any Fortifications bill is passed it ought to be so amended that the vital requirement, which is the ability to strike hard at the critical moment, be provided for. Otherwise the appropriations made in the bill will be liable to mislead the country into thicking it is strong when its weakness is only masked.

SOVEREIGNTY UNDER ONE'S OWN HAT. "I carry my sovereignty under my own hat," said a delegate in the Chicago Republican Convention of 1880. Mr. Curtis used the words to express his own attitude in the late Convention. He added, by way of emphasis: "A free man I entered this Convention, and a free man I will go out of it." The trouble with these declarations of independence is that they are based not upon a truth but a half truth. It was true and t was not true that the West Virginia delegate carried his sovereignty under his hat. Suppose in the Convention of which he was a member he had desired ever so earnestly to speak upon some question after the previous question had been ordered. He would have found himself prevented from doing so, cut off from the exercise of "the inalienable right" of free speech In other words, the sovereignty residing under the West Virginian hat was a qualified sov-

Just so it was not as a free man but as a qualified free man, a free man with well-defined limitations, that Mr. Curtis entered the Convention. In a general sense, of course, he was free; but he was not free to make the simplest motion until he was recognized by the

cided that he was out of order and must take his seat, how droll would have been the reply: " Mr. "Chairman, I will not take my seat, for I carry "my sovereignty under my hat." Freedom is one thing and license another. It will not do to invoke the doctrine of individual sovereignty to exense lawlessness.

The call for the Convention under which Mr. Curtis and his fellow-delegates assembled begins as follows:

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1883. A National Republicas Convention will freet at Chi-cago, Illinois, on Tuesday, June 3, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President.

The italies are ours. We commend them to Mr. Curtis. "To be supported [not to be bolted] for President and Vice-President." He does not pretend that he was free to disobey the rules adopted for the government of the Convention. But he does argue that because he is a free man and carries his sovereignty under his hat that he is free to labor for the defeat of Blaine and Logan. And he loses sight of another important limitation of his freedom-the limitation that arises from the fact that he was present in the Chicago Convention in a representative capacity. He was elected by his constituents to discharge a certain prescribed duty. In accepting the trast he virtually entered into a contract with his constituents, and was in honor bound to have regard not to the sovereignty under his own hat but the sovereignty of the Republicans whose commission he bore. They sent him to Chicago to help nominate candidates " to be supported for President and Vice-President." If he did not intend to abide by the result reached by the Convention he had no right to accept the office of delegate.

In a delightful magazine sketch of long ago Mr. Curtis makes one of his characters inquire: "Shall I not do what I will with my own ?" The propounder of the question evidently was a man who had errozeous ideas in regard to sovereignty under one's hat. But another of the characters set him right by answering: "Certainly, just as soon as you find out what your own is." A delegate who enters a convention called to nominate candidates " to be supported for President and Vice-President cannot plead in justification of his attempt to defeat those candidates that he is merely "doing what he will with his own" freedom. For what is thus named freedom is in reality license. And license is not "his own."

A PRIZE-FIGHT THAT DID NOT COME OFF. Several thousand men paid \$2 or more each for admission to Madison Square Garden last evening, expecting to see the champion pugilist of the world beat and braise into insensibility a much younger, weaker, smaller man, who had risen from a sick bed a few days before. Some of these men came from Boston, some from Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, some from Chicago and a few even from San Francisco, but the great majority, of course, were New-Yorkers. They did not come from swarming tenement houses or dark alleys, the slums and the dens of the great cities. The price of admission was put so high that comparatively few of the ruffians who infest the vile quarters of the town could get in. The gathering was made up largely of well-dressed and well-mannered people, of club men, professional men, young merchants and brokers, clerks, bookkeepers and salesmen. They were all looking eagerly for a desperate and brutal struggle, in which the tremendous blows of the giant prizefighter should crush and stun his feeble autagonist until breath and sense should both be

The seekers after this refined and elevating entertainment were disappointed and defrauded. Instead of an exhibition of prizefighting in all its fury and cruelty, they were forced to content themselves with some broken words of half-deflant apology from the reeling champion, who was so soaked with brandy that the country and increase the demand for its he could hardly stand. His boyish-looking adversary, pale and baggard, weak and worn his movement showing the effects of his recent attack, was in the ring with him, and declared himwho cheated the house of its promised tors had come to admire was betrayed in the words of the pugilist himself. "You didn't | If a million copies of such journals could be They did not, indeed. They came to see a 'knock-out," and any one who has ever seen a rival hurled down in a cuivering heap by one of John L. Sullivan's crashing blows understands thoroughly what that means.

The admirers of prize-fighting were swindled out of that thrilling gratification, They paid their money to see our modern substitute for the old gladiators' games, with all the savage delight in . fighting in its rudest and coarsest form, which any Roman of Nero's time might have felt. They got absolutely nothing in return. That they did not rise in their wrath and fall upon the men who had so gulled and robbed them was simply due to the fact that they were not a crowd easily inflamed to rioting. If the host within the Garden had been of the sort of stuff that was seen there when Sullivan fought Tug Wilson, the police would have had warm work, At that earlier day tickets were cheap and the Irish blood was up. The vociferous, turbulent East Side swarmed into the Garden. Then the man who had dared to break faith with and fleece the people, as they were lied to and plundered last night, would have been fortunate to escape with his life. Last night there was no disorder, no outbreak, only immeasurable disgust and restrained rage. It was a \$2 crowd.

But though the thousands in the Garden were unhappy, this fraud and swindle will result in good. It will open the eyes of certain classes to the fact that even a champion prize-fighter may be anything but a hero. It will convince a great many people, who needed convincing, that these matches are wholly indefensible and unjustifiable, and ought never to be permitted. It will give a staggering blow to the whole pestilential business of prize-fighting and "knocking-out," It will check rumanism and lessen lawlessness It will give our police force more time to attend to their proper duties, and it will permit John L. Sullivan to devote himself with uninterrupted zeal to his Boston bar.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

The Indian Agent for Northern Montana reports that the Piegan Indians "are dying fast from the scant food supply at the Agency." He says further that " the death-rate is the greatest among children from five to twelve years. In another week the supplies will be entirely ex-"hausted and the three thousand Indians on "the reservation will be left to starve, or subsist on the cattle of the settlers. Trouble is feared." The state of affairs here described is one which calls for instant remedial action on the part of the Interior Department. Nothing can excuse a policy which dooms three thousand human beings to death by starvation; and it is clear that if the Government does not promptly re-

which he took an active part the Chair had de- themselves. As the cattle of the settlers offer the only available resource, in seizing them they will probably provoke hostilities. The situation, in fact, is as bad as it could possibly be. These Indians are first made paupers of; then they are deprived of the means of subsistence; and finally they are left to starve, with the alternative of subjecting themselves to be shot down for raiding upon the cattle of the settlers.

Certainly this is a remarkable method of civilizing the Indians, but it is of a piece with what has gone before, and the case may be made use of to emphasize the necessity of a new departure in Indian policy. The plan of bribing Indians to refrain from stealing and throatcutting by subsisting them on Government rations is, as experience has proved, wholly futile. It results in demoralizing the Indians. Taught to rely upon the Government for food, they cease to trouble themselves about working for their living. In the cases where they are supposed to depend partially upon the chase for their subsistence, they are still worse off, for on most reservations hunting is becoming more precarious every year, and the nore nomadic the tribe are the harder is it for them to support themselves.

They would, however, if thrown altogether upon their own resources, and protected in the ossession of land sufficient for food production, have solved the problem for themselves before this. It is the dependence, or semi-dependence, upon Government that is paralyzing them; that and the policy of isolation which shits them out from all the possible benefits to be had from actual contact with white civilization. If the Indian is to have any chance of survival in the future, the present policy will assuredly have to be changed altogether, and in the direction here suggested. The Indian must be permitted to recover his independence, and to this end he must be compelled to come in with the rest of the American people, and submit to the same laws, and make use of the same opportunities. If he is capable of assimilation, he will soon find a place for himself. If he is incapable of assimilation, nothing can save him from the fate of all really inferior races, namely, extinction. But it is clear that we can do nothing with him on the old lines. He only degenerates, becomes helpless, and then when Government support is withdrawn he collapses, as these Piegans are now doing.

Of course, since the Government has brought them to this critical condition, it is morally bound to relieve them, but equally of course the system of G vernment maintenance cannot be continue affinitely, and the one rational substitute for it is the independence of American citizens' ip. This is the one line yet left untried, and it is the only one which appears to hold out any rational prospect of success.

SOW THE SEED.

There ought to be a working Republican club in every town in the country, well organized and actively presenting the good cause to the attention of voters, before the Democratic Convention has made a nomination. In a great many towns there are such clubs already. In many more organization has begun, but the organization ought to be complete and in every town. Some imagine that no good work can be done before the Democrats present a candidate That is a great mistake. The harvest cannot be gathered until that time. But he who fails to put in seed until the time comes to harvest will get but a slender'erop.

The Republican cause, in all its attractive features, ought to be presented to the attention of every voter before the Democrats have time to appeal to party feeling. Show the working men what the tariff record of the Democratic party has been, especially this year. Show the voter who cares for a free vote and an honest count what the facts are about the treatment of Republican, Greenback and Independent voters at the South. Show the business man and the farmer how a dignified, (manly and truly American policy will develop the commerce of products. Show all voters the honorable record of the Republican candidates, their proved

eves unnaturally bright with fever, and every ability and their position on pending questions. | manufacture of printing machinery. It is understood that he will retire from the newspaper business. If all this is done, carnestly and faithfully not a month hence but now, the crop will be enormous. The Democrats can make no nomiself ready to fight. It was the champion nation which will not affront a great number of voters. The best way to bring the Republican joy. The nature of the affair which the specta-cause to the attention of voters is by the circulation of sound and able Republican journals come here to see no friendly set-to," he growled. | placed in the hands of Democrats this week and next week, the crop next fall would surprise both parties.

THE COMING WOMAN.

According to the latest scientific theories al changes in physical structure are the result of very gradual medification, caused by the rise of new ceds and variations in the environment. Thus, an animal brought into a marshy habitat might in th course of many generations develop webbed feet, hile a soft foot might in like manner change to horny hoof through adaptation to stony ground. Civilized man has not yet accustomed himself to search for such physical and organic changes as the result of social conditions, but if the developmen hypothesis is sound, it must apply as well to the present time as to antiquity; to the effects of civilation as well as to the influence of the purely natural environment. Now, it is well understood that one of the greatest perplexities of modern civilized life is the so-called servant-girl question. A culture and material welt-being become more widely diffused, it is increasingly difficult to obtain efficient domestic service. Household labor is recarded as degrading by the girl of the period : it is relegated to the stupidest and least industrious and conscientious class; and while the daughters of the rich are less prepared than ever to superintend their own domestic affairs, those whom they are compelled to put confidence in are proportionately less trustworthy and competent.

Philosophers, sociologists and able editors have grappled with this problem manfully for many ears, but their failures have been monumental The world meanwhile has been spinning "down the ringing grooves of change," as the Laureate puts it. out the change has been for the worse, Lytton dipped into the future, and in his " Coming Race" suggested a solution in the shape of autom ata, moved by electricity or "vril," discharging the household duties mechanically. But Nature does not do things that way. She ever seeks to ac complish her tasks by subtle modifications of the original matter with which she started, and out of the simple cell, the protoplasmic sac, she evolves now a whale and anon an elephant, now a heman being, and then again a Democratic politician. And having pondered the vexed servant-girl question, the Universal Mother has prepared a solution. The workings of Nature are not always quite clear at first. She has a habit of preserving the type-symbols throughout her metamorphoses; of earrying her highest developments steadily through all the lower ranges of existence before they are a lowed to assume the final form. And so it is not surprising that mankind have thus far failed to recognize, in the present profus on of Electric Girls, one of those epochal changes which from time to time revolutionize the world. The Electric Girl has puzzled the philosophers

and scientists. They have been unable to perceive the significance of the new power, because its manifestations are apparently capricions. But the far sighted biologist will instantly recognize the Jadaptability of the Electric Girl to the situation. What is it that mankind need? Clearly a Coming Woman who shall combine high culture with superior housewifery. And in the Electric Girl this

At first the Electr Girl does not comprehend herself. She can find no better use for her special power than in causing scientific persons to roll and stagger about a stage, in destroying family umbrellas, in levitating fat men, and sim or frivolities. But when preservy Evolution has done its perfect work, there will be a wondrous and beautiful change. The ti Electric Girl, realizing by intuition the purpose of her gift, will employ it in the conquest of the demest c problem. Laying her lovely hands upon me breakfast table, it will forth with be spread for the mututinal repost. Touching with her slender fingers the edge of the wash-tubs the family linen will be thoroughly purged. The recalcitrant refrigerator and coalscuttle, the tedious and caloritic ironing-table, the rebellious and exasperating culinary machinery, all will yield to her subtle influence, and while she herself will not have turned a hair, so to speak, the entire household work will have been accomplished, "while one, with moderate haste, could count an hundred." Here, then, is the larva state of the Coming Woman. For a time she will merely excite wonder as the Electric Girl: but when the realization of er mission comes to her, the burning question of "help" will be determined forever; lovely woman will be able to devote her energies entirely to intellectual culture: there will be no more dyspepsia, nor any domestic tribulation; but the fully evolved Electric Girl will spread sweetness and light around herself everywhere, and her husband will rise up and call her blessed.

The Vegetarians are a plucky and persistent people, though they do not seem to make many conerts, nor do they appear to have the most conlusive arguments upon their side. It may be true that most people could support life upon a vegetable diet; experience shows that this can be done. But t is not less true that the races which have done the most in the world, which have dominated it, and which have carried civilization furthest, have been meat-eaters. The vegetarian races have for the most part been weak and subject peoples. It is of course possible that their weakness has been due to other causes, but the Anglo-Saxon does not generally find it easy to maintain his stamina upon purely vegetable diet, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, who tried it for six months, says that his mind and body both suffered from the experiment. It would cem that where much and hard work has to be meat is necessary to maintain the strength. This has been the experience of all heavy contractors, tike Sir Thomas Brassey, who found that the superior capacity of the English "navvy" was due to his generous diet, and that the vegetable-eating Continental laborers could by training on the same food be brought up to almost the same physical efficiency. Against such facts the Vegetarians have not yet produced satisfactory counter-evidence.

There appears to be something anomalous in the Russian criticisms of Polish persecution of the Jews. Now that this persecution is occurring in Poland, the Russian journals discover that it is disgraceful, and that it ought to be stopped, but while the same kind of work was going on in Russia there was a disposition rather to ignore than to censure it. There has never been much doubt outside of Russia as to the power of that Government to put a stop to the persecution of the Jews, but unfortunately the be havior of the authorities, and especially of the troops stationed at places where anti-Semitic riots ccurred, produced a belief that the outrages were viewed with no little indulgence by those whose duty it was to suppress them. In Poland also the same thing has been observed. Gross outrages have occurred at Warsaw, for instance, yet though an ample military force was at hand, and there ould have been no question as to the ability of the troops to stop the rioting, they were kept in their barracks, and the Jews were left to the mercy of the nob, and suffered horribly. The obvious truth is that these persecutions never could have occurred had the Russian Government been willing to proteet the Jews and preserve order in its territories.

PERSONAL.

John Greenleaf Whittier will spend a portion of the ummer at Holderness, N. H.

Elisée Reclus is the only eminent Anarchist leader in France who is at liberty, but Prince Krapotkine and M. Gautier will be released this month. Krapotkine's health is not believed to have suffered permanent injury at

Colonel George Gordon Greene, the veteran Boston Murat Halstead, Editor of The Cincinnati Commercial

Stillson Hutchins, of The Washington Post, was in this city on Saturday completing arrangements to go into the

War-Governor Ruckingham, of Connecticut, Whose statue was the other day unveiled at Hartford, was a di eset descendant of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, who

was a founder of Yale College and was a minister at Say-brook in 1670. His mother was a Matson, of Lyme, and grandmother of Chief-Justice Morrison R. Walte. The silver wase recently presented to Henry Irving by

Mr. Tools was designed by Flaxman, and originally pre-sented by Lord Holland and others to John P. Kembie on his retirement from the stage in 1817. Representative Springer, the fadustrious "investi-

"For more than twenty-five years of my life," says John Ruskin, "I would not believe that women could paint pictures. But I was wrong in that established conction. Women can paint. I am quite subjugated, con. verted, my ideas entirely overthrown by Mrs. Builer's 'Waterloo.' I have found her to be a great artist and have the profoundest admiration for her. since she made a name we have had several women artists, all distinguished in their different ways—Mrs. Allingnam, Miss Orcenaway. Miss Alexander and Miss Fortier."

Mr. William D. Howells and family go to Vermont this week for the smamer.

General Butler will not, probably, go yachting this summer. He has placed his "America" at his son's disposal, but the young man also is too busy to turn skipper, so the famous craft remains out of commission, harded up at the Navy Yard.

Mr. Howard Vincent, who has lately quitted the office of Director of Criminal investigations at Scotland Yard, Loudon, which he filled so ably for six years and more, entered the army in his youth, and remained there for many years. During the latter part of his military career he visited each year a new foreign country and mastered its language. Thus in 1869 he spent his furlough in Italy, in 1870 in Germany, in 1871 in Austria, in 1872 in Russia, and in 1875 in Turkey. Some idea of his energy and ap-plication may be gathered from the manner in which he set to work to learn Russian. On his arrival in the country he advertised for a Russian family where he could be Russian to his heart's content. He employed four tutors, each with a different system, with whom he studied eleven hours aday. In six weeks he was able to converse in Russian with fluency and accuracy. These acquirements led to his selection by The Dauly Telegraph as special war correspondent with the army in the Danube during the Russo-Turkash war of 1877. He was engaged at the highest salary probably ever paid to an English press correspondent, the rate being fixed at \$20,000 a year. Unfortunately, however, he was not allowed to e highest canat, the rate being correspondent, the rate being the Unfortunately, however, he was not allowed it for many weeks, for the Grand Duke Nicholas it for many weeks, for the Grand but returned to be banube; and he returned to be been columns of forbade his crossing the Danube; and he returned to England to marrate his experiences in cleven columns of The Daily Telegraph, one of the longest letters ever pub-lished in a single issue of that Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 30.-Senator Conger, of Michigan. has received notification that the degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by the Gettysburg College.

The Hon. J. B. Lamar, a conspicuous Democratic law yer of San Prancisco, has announced his intention to cast his first Republican vote for Mr. Blaine, unless by some miracle Justice Field should be the Democratic nominee Judge Lamar did not attempt to conceal his disgust at the proceedings of the Stockion Convention, but wrote a letter to The Alia California denouncing them as ungrateful and slanderous, and the Democrats who composed the convention in madmen. It was the assault on Justice Field which particularly aroused his anger, but the entire course of the convention seemed to him abominable. The Independent Free Traders of Boston are chagrined at the conclusive evidence that their revolt is not spread ing through the State. On the contrary Massachusetts

Republicans have been aroused to unusual activity and energy by the slander and disaffection which were expected to corrupt them. The Cincinnati Enquirer explains in double 'eaded tpyo that it is not interested in the ambitions of Thurman,

Ward or any other man or clique, recognizing nothing but a united Damocracy to overco ne the enemy at the polls; but that, when all has been said and done, Governor Hoadly is more eternally fit to rue on the Ohio platform than any other candidate. One day last week Mayo Har ison, of Chicage, intulged himself in the innocent pastime of writing upon

in the Mayor's office, and

President, Grover Cleveland, of New-York; Vice-Presi dent, Carter H. Harrison, of Illinois; Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, W. K. Morrison, of Himois; Secretary of the Interior, Joseph E. McDonnid, of Indian; Secretary of War, W. S. Hancock, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Allen G. Thoman, of Onley Posteraster General, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, Benjamie F. Butler, of Massachusetta.

The New-York correspondent of The Buton Herald wrote as follows to his paper last Saturday: "We who mingle with Democrats know that Biaine is regarded as a very formidable opponent, and that the ticket of Blaine and Logan is looked upon with a great deal of apprehenhension by Democrats in whose hands the reins of power rest. The opposition to Biaine began rather pronouncedly. It was too virulent to last. Its very extravagance acted like a a boomerang. There is this to be said in favor of Demogratic possibility in New-York State, mind you. I believe Bishoe will carry New-York State, against any bemoeratic candidate than can be named, except Tilden, and I don't feel confident that Tilden can carry the State against Bishoe, because the rural districts are permeated with foolish sentiment about Garfield, and II is utterly impossible to take from that potent ghost its influence and its reputation."

Congressman Bayne, of Pennsylvania, explicitly denies the report that he designs to make a contest for Mr. Cam-eron's seat in the United States Sonate. "I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances," a shall not be a candidate under any circumstances," says Mr. Rayne; "if my constituents of the XXIIId District elect ms, I shall come back to the House for another term. That is the extent of my ambition at present."

If any delegate to the Democratic Convention has been

secretly planning, in the event of a deadlock at Chic ago to achieve undying glory by leading out David Davis as a dark horse, he must give up the project. The C Times has formally entered Mr. Davis for the race.

At the commencement dinner of the Yale Alumni in New-Haven last Wednesday, Bromley, of '81, was called Now-Haven last Wednesday, Bromley, et '81, was called on to respond for his class. In closing his speech he said: "Our class boy was born in Chicago, the place where they make Presidents this year. I really think the Republicans ought to have nominated him, for they might have known that if they took any one clee the Yale professors would be sure to find fault with his record." This rap at the academical botters told immensely. The uprosrious and almost universal appliance seemed as though it could never come to an end; it barat forth again and again, and subsided only because nothing in this world can last forever.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Colonel Morrison lives at a place called Waterloo.

This is the pleasant message which has just come from the Sandwich Islands : " The Saturday Press of Honolulu, S. I., upon receipt of the news of the nomination of James G. Blains as Republican candidate for President of the United States, hastens to send congratulations to its contemporaries across the water, and unites with them in the hope of victory at the coming election."

A Vermont man proposes to manufacture butter-color out of potato bugs. The old Yankee ingenuity isn't a lost art among the Green Mountains yet.—(Burdington Free Press.

The Toronto Globe of last Saturday contained twentyfour pages, and was the largest newspaper ever issued in Canada. The London Times of June 14 consisted of twenty-four pages, and was only equalled in size by its edition of June 21, 1861, which at the time was described as "the largest production that has ever is ned from the daily press."

The following complaints confined Smith to his bed for

K-idneys out of order. E-rysipelas. Y-ellow jaundice.—[Pittsburg Chron felo-Telegraph.

There are no hod-carriers in Germany. They hoist the ortar in a pail with a pulley, and the bricks are passed

along a line of men from band to hand. along a line of men from hand to hand.

If Editor Grady, of The Allanta Constitution, were up to snull, he would send one of Georgia's magnetic girls after Mr. Tilden. She would probably pick him up and slam him upon the ticket without giving him time to object.—[Philadelphia Press.

A young lady in Paris appeared to be ill. Her parante sent for a physician, who declare! that she was suffering from alcoholism. The parents were indignant and sent they watched her and discovered that she was in the habit

of drinking the eau-de-Cologne in her dressing room. They finally had to send her to the St. Anne Asylum At the conferring of degrees the other day at Oxford the usual up roar took place. The Queen's name was cheered to the echo. When Mr. Bradlaugh came in wearing a white waistcoat and a red necktie, there was a pande monium of groans and bisses. An allusion to a " lady un-

dergraduate" was heartly obsered, while the Dean of Chichester, who opposed women entering the University was loudly bissed. It is said that the whistling man is one who does little thinking. But he makes others think, And, only we fearful thoughts they think!—(Boston Transcript.

fearful thoughts they think:—¡Boston Transcript.

Some years ago the floods carried away a bridge on the Michigan Central, and until it could be replaced there was a suspension of traffic. Said the general superation of the supe

Arizona produced more than 17,000,000 pounds of coopper last year and will probably produce about 25,000 A 900 pounds this year.

The thirty-eight States of the Union contain counties. Texas leads off with 151, and Georgia follows with 137.

P. T. Barnum says that he is going to start a literary magazine. His dealings with the paper mile since the announcement of the elophant prize peou have been es-incrative that he proposes to keep it up.—(Burlagton local Press)

There is a sort of universal genius to the town of Atkinson, Me. His principal business is blacksombing in one corner of his shop he has a dentist's chair. He is also a lawyer, and the spare room of his house is his office. When he has nothing else to do he practises the trade of eabinet-making.

Incident in the Phonix Park.—Youthfulnembere the Royal Irish constabulary to sympathizing stranger; "Is it satisfied with the force I am! Ah, not at a a sure it's after leaving it I'll be directly." Symnet sing stranger: "And why is that, pray it" You constable; "Why, sure we're too much bothered the regulations entirely." (Confidentially,) "X and you believe it, sir!—they insist on our wearing utaliability, thing I never eyen so much as road of."— Whitehal Review.

The town of Walla Walla, W. T., is a highly moral place. No boy or girl under fourieen years of age is allowed to be out alone after dark. All minors sent for a physicist minst have a permit to do so. No tobacconist can sell anything to children under fourteen years of age, and so liquor is sold on Sunday.

It is absurd to propose to prohibit smoking on excursion steamers, but it is reasonable to ask that smoking be restricted to one part of each hoat. People who wish to supply the fine fragrance of the sea air ought not to be compelled to take the stench of bad tobacco instead.—[New-York Mail and Express.

Mr. Baker, of Oxford, Me., prepared a balloon "an-parency eight years ago to send up when Mr. B ame was nominated. Although Mr. Blaine was not nominated, he was not discouraged, but put away his balloon or fulure use. The balloon shot up into the air just ter utantes after Mr. Blaine's nomination was announced.

The friends of Joseph McDonald who call his 4 geri 4 daisy should look out for Uncle Standall next works in Chicago. Uncle Randall is a fine large water of a long stem.—(Philadei)hia Press.

A prominent Brooklyn elergyman, with his wife, went lute a decorous-looking booth, at Cone the other day. "Two lemonades," B said to the waiter, as he sank into a seat. then a soubrette, with a great deal of voice and very little skirts, dashed out on the stage to sing a comic song. The prominent clergyman and his wife quickly left without

having given an order. John Kelly is still holding the Democratic party up by the tall, with the apparent purpose of cutting the tall off close behind the ears.—[Philadelphia Times.

It is said that after the Chicago Convention the Flower boom " will be used by the delegates to make buttonhole bouquets.

A cowboy gives three reasons why cowboys wear their hair long : It is hard to get it cut on the plains ; it keeps their ears warm in winter; and it makes the Indians think they are brave.

Pig and not are the principal articles of food provided at

formal banquets in Hawaii, A Binghamton exchange brings word that "John Kelly's tomahawk has opened its biggest guns on Cleveland." The Governor's friends have been fearful of this for some time. Now let Daniel Manning's paper scalp the Sachem with its Argus-eye.—[Buffalo Express.

Mr. Henry Watterson has just cast a horoscope of the Democratic situation. He says that much of Cleveland's boom" is on paper. Bayard is advocated mostly by his own merits. McDouald's "boom" has been delayed, but that is all right, as " the last shall be first." And he will "git thar." The Ohio crowd are hardly worth mentioning. Far in the background may be seen Barnum and Randall, who are only dangerous as conspirators. Henry doesn't say anything about himself, but he is all there, and he is ready to "knock out" any protectionist

"When I was young," said Mrs. Yeast, "the principle used to be to spend as you go." "Well, isn't it fust the same now!" inquired Mr. Crimsenbeak. "Bless you no"; replied the old lady, throwing down the paper in the party in th who shows his head. a loose slip of paper his commeption of a model Demoeratic administration. The city was reseward picked up